

XLII.—*Description of a new Species of Portunidæ from the Bay of Bengal.* By Prof. J. WOOD-MASON, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Goniosoma hoplites*, n. sp.

The whole animal is covered with a short and dense pubescence, which is developed into cilia on the edges of the legs and between the epibranchial teeth. The carapace resembles that of *Neptunus gladiator* in the distribution of its granulated lines and elevations. The antero-lateral margins are armed with six teeth; the first two small, similar, close together, and rather obtuse; the third and fourth larger, sharper, curved a little forwards, and broad-triangular; the fifth rather smaller than these, but similarly shaped; the last very sharp and long, about thrice the length of any of the rest. Front divided into eight teeth arranged in pairs; or into four bilobed ones, each lateral tooth being subdivided into two nearly equal and similar lobes, the outer one of which forms the intra-orbital angle, each median tooth into two unequal and dissimilar ones, the external and smaller of which is directed slightly outwards and has its extremity rounded off, but the internal and larger has its external angle obliquely cut away and its internal angle rounded off; the two median teeth are separated from one another by a fissure shallower and narrower than those which divide them from the lateral ones. Posterior angles each produced straight outwards to a strong and blunt process, the posterior edge of which is in the same straight line with the hinder margin of the carapace; and the emarginations for the reception of the bases of the swimming-legs are in consequence much deeper than usual. Chelipedes and legs agree with those of *Goniosoma callianassa*, Herbst, except that the meropodites of the former have a sharp spine at the very extremity of their posterior crest and only two spines in front, that the spine on the internal margin of the carpopodites is very long and acuminate, and that the immovable finger has at the base but four transversely convex ridges instead of five, the central rib to be seen on the under surface of this part in *G. callianassa* being absent—that the thighs of the walking-legs are a little thicker at base and all have the lower and posterior crest produced at the apex to a sharp spine, and that the penultimate joint of the swimming-pair is obviously denticulated below.

Length of the carapace 15·5 millims., breadth 28·5; breadth of the hinder margin 12·5; length of the last epibranchial spine 3·5.

*Hab.* Madras.